

PROPRIETOR
VOLUME XL

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been appointed Trustee of William Johnson, in place of Preston Thomson; and all persons who have not filed their claims are hereby notified to do so at once. They must be properly authenticated and paid of all weary, set-offs, &c. The claims may be left with Messrs. Hunt & Beck, in Lexington, M. Polk, Esq., in Georgetown, or the undersigned.

dec 10 54. JOHN F. PAYNE Trustee

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.

It is known to our readers that during the session of the last Congress, the members, representing different political views with regard to the spirit and manner in which the pending war should be prosecuted, were in the habit of meeting from time to time for the purpose of taking counsel with each other, and determining the line of conduct they should pursue. These meetings were held alike by the "Republican," "Union," and "Conservative" members of the House of Representatives—the results of their deliberations being severally announced at the time in a series of resolutions which were published in our columns.

Inquiry having been made in the State of Kentucky respecting the tone and language of the resolutions adopted by the "Conservative caucus," a correspondent in that State has requested us to reproduce them for the information of our readers in this quarter. We accordingly reprint to-day the resolutions adopted at a meeting held by members of the House of Representatives on the 28th of June last, and of which the patriotic and venerable Mr. Crittenden was the chairman. We may add that it was understood at the time that these resolutions were from the pen of that eminent statesman, who, as the author of the well known resolution adopted with unanimity by both Houses, defining the object of the war, was properly selected to introduce the resolutions which purport to have been conceived and adopted in explanation and reaffirmation of the resolution.

In republishing the resolutions, it can hardly be necessary for us to inform our readers that we concurred in their general purport at the time they were first promulgated, and, greatly as we regret that the mutations of public opinion and the drift of events have combined to divide the loyal sentiment of the country which were united in its adoption to the "Crittenden Resolution," we can only repeat, in retrospect of the past and in prospect of the future, that, according to our impressions, all the real or seeming departures from the spirit and letter of the resolutions have resulted in damage to the national cause. We know there are others, for whose intelligence and candor we have the highest respect, who do not concur with us in this view, and as we ask for our own opinions the toleration due to the sincerity with which they are held, we are cheerfully ready to let all that liberty which independent and honest thought may rightfully claim when exercised upon topics that forbid indifference by their tremendous issues, and which perhaps exclude the hope of unanimity by the difficulty and complexity of the subjects involved in this great discussion. It is not, however, our opinion with more tenacity than the venerable statesman who is the author of these resolutions, and yet none more constantly exemplifies in his words and conduct that conciliatory demeanor which is at once the offspring of charity and the bond of patriotism.

The Conservative Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the conservative members of the House of Representatives, held on the 28th of June last. They were promulgated at the time as the expression of the views which they obtained among those with regard to the origin and objects of the "war for the Union." These resolutions were published in the *Intelligencer* of July 1st, 1862, and are reproduced at the request of a subscriber in the State of Kentucky.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and ascertaining together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis for our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, namely:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. Resolved, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. Resolved, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as the Union survives, and that it is the exacting duty of the States to the Union, and the duty of the Union to the States, to direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled or destroyed the constitutional relations of the so-called "seceded States" to the Federal Government, neither has it divested those States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of those rights and powers may for a time be interrupted or obstructed by rebellion, and may be subject to illegal authority, but may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed, those States will be entitled, as of right, to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers; dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of the Union.

4. Resolved, That the present war, as authorized by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any mere sectional or party objects, and at once inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party, and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the most patriotic, sprung at once into the field, and bleeding and conquering in the defense of its Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any more party or sectional scheme.

5. Resolved, That the many and great victories lately achieved by our armies and navies, while they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the right to have, and our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as herein before defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have rendered themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that our Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. Resolved, That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of union or peace, if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures which they have lately carried, and attempted to carry, through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws, and remain unrebuked by the people.

7. Resolved, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offense, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offense by the verdict of a jury. And that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offenses of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are unexampled atrocities, nor is there any such justification as "State necessity" known to our Government or laws.

8. The foregoing resolutions are in explanation and reaffirmation of the resolutions passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden resolution," and which declared "that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The Capitulation of Vicksburg.—Full Correspondence between General Grant and Pemberton, July 11.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

NASH VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburg has capitulated. Yesterday General Grant received the following letter:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE, July 3, 1863.

"Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces.

"GENERAL:—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for—hours, with a view to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint a committee of three members, to meet at a place to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain any position a yet indefinite period.

"This communication will be handed you, under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

"Very respectfully,
"JOHN C. PEMBERTON."

To this General Grant replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE, July 3, 1863.

"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces.

"GENERAL:—Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended, at any time, by your choosing by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage, as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

"I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

"I am, General, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT."

"Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces.

Bowen the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by General A. J. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with General Grant, and, accordingly, Grant, while declining this, requested General Smith to say to General Pemberton that he was to be an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's fort, at any hour in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint. A message was soon sent back to Smith, appointing three o'clock as the hour. Grant was there with his staff, and Generals Ord, Sherman, Logan, and Slocum. The Pemberton cause late, attended by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. He was much excited, and was impatient in his answers to Grant.

The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers, and Grant, McPherson, and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and all, with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body-servants.

General Grant heard what they had to say, and as General Grant was not present, he left them at the end of an hour and half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing. To which Pemberton promised to reply before night; hostilities to cease in the meantime.

General Grant then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Pemberton by the hands of General Logan and Lieutenant Colonel Wilson:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE, July 3, 1863.

"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces at Vicksburg.

"GENERAL:—In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for your consideration, to wit: That you, your officers, and your men, shall be allowed to march out of the city, and to take with them their regimental clothing, and staff, field, and cavalry officers on horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations may be deemed necessary can be taken from the stores of the city, and the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, with two-horse or mule teams, will be allowed, to transport such articles as can not be carried along. The same condition will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers, and privates fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for those later must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners."

"I am, General, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, Major General."

The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it to-day, as it was not until a little before five that the proposed reply was furnished.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 3.

"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, &c."

"GENERAL:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this city and garrison. In the main, your terms are accepted, but, in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, as manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if accepted by you, will perfect the agreement between us to to-day to-morrow, I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you take possession, officers to retain their side-arms. Personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
"J. C. PEMBERTON,
"Lieutenant General."

To this General Grant immediately replied, as follows:

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he was taken away. His injuries are serious. The mob tore upon him to arm themselves with, and about three o'clock processions of ruffians, thieves and women, armed with clubs, pistols, and bars of iron, marched up First avenue, the crowd being augmented by the conscription. The crowd was threatened, but the presence of a detachment of the 7th Vols. proved an attack. Howlers are stationed there and are the 7th Regiment Army, loaded with cannon, which will be used on the first demonstration. A whole block on Third avenue was burned.

A person named Andrews, of Virginia, who has lately harassed meetings at Cooper Institute, seemed to be the leader of the mob, and addressed them near the ruins, while the destruction was going on, denouncing the President, and advising the people to organize and resist the draft. The howling devils after this, proceeded to the beautiful dwelling, corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, which was completely sacked, the library, glasses, sofas, chairs, &c., being thrown into the street. The mob then fired to the houses, and terrible yells and burned it down.

In the Eighth District the Marshal adjourned the drawing till to-morrow.

A detachment of one hundred regulars arrived about 3 o'clock, and reported to Provost Marshal Knapp, in Westchester.

The excitement around which is great. About 4 o'clock some 3,000 armed mob marched down Fifth avenue, grating for the conscription.

Gov. Seymour will probably arrive this evening.

Mr. Oply has issued a proclamation against the rioters, stating that order shall be preserved. Measures are being taken by Gen. Wool which will probably prove effectual in quelling the riot.

Every negro who has been seen by the mob has been ordered to be hanged. Some twenty two hours ago have been killed. One or two newspaper offices have been destroyed. The citizens are arming.

The Colored Orphan Asylum has been destroyed by the mob, and Allerton's Hotel at Bull Road, burned. The mob, while passing down Lexington, was fired on by some body in an armory from the window, when they fired the building, which was also destroyed.

ALBANY, July 13.—The call for two companies of the 25th Regiment, of this city, to garrison one of the forts in New York Harbor, was countermanded this morning by General Wool. They have this afternoon been sent to the 10th A. M. to-day, and General Wool has been ordered to report to the Commanding General for service for protecting the property in the State Arsenal there.

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